

EXTRA

2 O'CLOCK.
IT IS INSUFFERABLE.
Dr. Chapin Reports the Sanitary Con-
dition of Our Public Schools

**He Found Them Dark, Noisome
and Overcrowded.**

**The Medical Society Informed of
Facts Learned by Personal Visits.**

The good people of New York are thoroughly aroused over the city's inadequate school accommodations. For three years they have listened to the annually repeated promises that "when the city schools are opened again there will be enough of them for all the children, and they will all be as near perfection in sanitary and hygienic ar-

The people's science and abundant use of the people's money to make them.

Then the schools have distored and made melancholy history of inadequate accommodations and poor sanitation has been neglected.

The Medical Society of the County of New York has at last taken up the discussion, and Dr. Henry D. Chapin, as chairman of a "smelling committee," has submitted to that Association a report on "Hygiene in the Public Schools" that is startling, to say the least.

The Committee visited and thoroughly inspected nine of the city schools, selected at random and located in all sections of the city. The visits were unannounced, and the

Committee thus had the opportunity of seeing them in their ordinary condition—neither better nor worse than they are habitually.

As a result of their visits, Dr. Chapin reports that most of these schools are grossly overcrowded; that in many cases it is left to one teacher to do the foundation work of education for sixty to seventy-five pupils.

The report continues: "There are 119 primary schools, with sittings for 110,855 pupils, while the primary school population is 168,000, so that 57,000 little ones are unprovided for. Some of these attend private or parochial schools, but in the downtown, congested districts very many who wish for and need instruction are crowded

"The light is bad in many class rooms. Most of them are in the lower part of grammar-school buildings, closely surrounded by other structures, and the strains upon the children's eyes in artificial light can but result in various degrees of asthenopia.

"Ventilation is often defective, the cubic

cent. From 70 to 100 cubic feet is allowed, according to grade, while the Board of Health compels an allowance in tenement houses of 100 cubic feet for each person, and 400 feet to each lodger in the lodging-houses.

Many class rooms are unprovided with desks, forcing the children to sit in uncomfortable positions, and in some sections, especially in figuring on their slates.

No proper places are provided for wraps, coats and hats. Wet clothing is shut out to borrow wardrobes or piled up on a bench in front of the school room.

These unsanitary conditions have a

The strain of rapid growth must be met by the most favorable environment. Constitutions will be weakened. The life conditions of tenement-house children are bad enough; they should not be continued in our schools.

Dr. Chapin reports specifically also on each of the nine schools visited by the Committee.

At School No. 53, Seventy-ninth street, near Second avenue, there are 953 children. In the main room 120 six-year-olds were

The class rooms were small, crowded and the air heavy and close. Room 13 had sixty children and but one window, so that gas is burned all day. In the neighborhood are 440 children unschooled!

No. 42, Allen street, near Canal, fronts on and is but an arm's length from the L. road. There are 1,500 little ones here, and

There are no built-in chairs—only one chair and a small table per corridor bench. The noise of the t. road necessitates closed windows and the air is thick and foul. There are no wardrobes. Clothing is heaped up, wet or dry, on the back seat, while 220 children were excluded

No. 19, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, has 940 children. It is an old skating rink of one story. Six hundred houses have no openings to the exterior, but are lighted and ventilated wholly by skylights. An offensive odor from the closets on the same floor pollutes the air, yet 1,431 applicants for admission were sent away for lack of room.

No. 21, in Fifty-first street, Dr. Chapin was refused admission when his errand was urgent.

No. 49, in Twenty-third street, has bad ventilation, bad light and requires gas on

No. 69, in Fifty-fourth street, has 808 children, 188 of them in two rooms. No leaks, and benches were so high that the little feet could not touch the floor. The two girls' class rooms have a musty, damp smell, and those of the boys are noisome with the odors of the nearby closets, while the drainage from neighboring buildings flows into the school cellar.

No. 20, 160 Christie street, is another

Mayor Grant, who has instituted inquiries into the school abuses says: "The children should be brought before the Board of Education in such a way that they will have to correct the evils which we know exist. It isn't sufficient for the city simply to provide sittings for all the children. The buildings themselves must be put in better condition in lighting and ventilation and other sanitary ways as it is possible to make them. All class-rooms should be ventilated, not only by windows,

When the estimates are up before the board of Estimate and Apportionment this week there will be a pretty thorough discussion of the matter."

WOMEN who feel weak, and discouraged, should
 take CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.